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Adventures in Librarianship -- Reality

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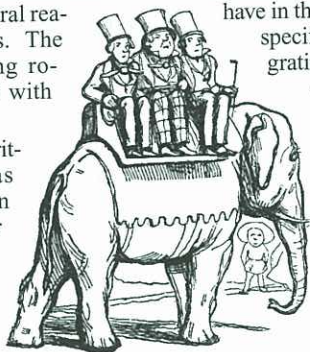
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town filled with characters, because she was so very stereotypical."

When Daisy decided to change her image from dull to exciting, from the perennial good girl to potentially bad, she traded one set of stereotypical descriptions for another. She became a blonde, learned how to use make-up, changed her entire wardrobe to dress for attention, and got her own apartment. She transformed herself into the ultimate party girl, going out to clubs every night, dancing with any man who asked and basically declared open season on husband hunting. In summary, in the process of this conversion, her life is endangered when she is witness to murder: "She had decided to go husband hunting and now someone was hunting her. It was open season all around." Of course she attracts the attention of the new Chief of Police for several reasons, and the story unfolds. The book has humor, including romance (i.e. hot sex scenes) with some suspense.

Linda Howard began writing at age nine and has authored nearly forty novels in all genres except horror (www.simonsays.com).

Open Season is in the romance/contemporary classification while others are indicated as suspense, fantasy, or adventure. One reviewer (Amazon.com) who identified other Howard titles as "detective thrillers" described **Open Season** as a modern-day Cinderella story that is a "thriller-lite." I agree. 



Adventures in Librarianship — Reality

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"Micro-Subsets in Tyrolean Steep Integration: Tyranny, Triumph, or Ringo?" by **J. Smith Hummingbeard, Ph.D.** From *Journal of Fractal Analysis and Retrospective Patterns*, Volume 234, issue 3a(b), pages 1234-1235.


Abstract: This paper complements traditional team theory [Ruberheart, 1976; Smartman and Haze 1991 and 1993(b)] by introducing endogenous formation agents to traditional Tyrolean spice combinations.

When **Ringo Starr** suggested in 1966 that "many more of them live next door," he could not have imagined the impact that image would have in the field of fractal analysis and more specifically on the theory of steep integration. Indeed, **Mr. Starr**, many more of them DO live next door, and increasingly the schematic grids indicate a level of significance of 10 percent or better with t-values on a downward trend!

In order to verify the accuracy of the time variation curves, the three-index model (by a margin of two teaspoons) is estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS) over the micro-subsets suggested by **Bruuug's** time variation paths (2002, JLD). Put more simply, "everyone of us has all we need" in the sense of fractal compromise. If we had "more" than needed, certain subsets, micro or otherwise, would clearly disavow any relation-

ship to the latter... or the former for that matter.

Though many have argued that nominal engagement rate behavior is grounded by the naïve random-walk model, other variables tossed willy-nilly with large serving forks reduce the spontaneity of that model and undermine its authority. For example, "sky of blue" and "sea of green" cannot be accounted for in the naïve random-walk model. And who in their right mind would want such things to go unaccounted for. That would be a root-mean-square-error (RMSE), and should not be risked without first establishing tenure.

If we indeed "lived beneath the waves," then either a team or two individual agents would complete a tuple of reputations (*p1t* or *p2t*). **Mr. Starr** (Revolver 1966) had the foresight to place these players in his hypothetical yellow submarine, a luxury unavailable to today's esthemologists. No, today only Tyrolean Steep Integration can explain the behavioral risks inherent in non-transferable utility and other sorts of meandering tom-foolery. 

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Group Therapy

Column Editor: **Rosann Bazirjian** (Assistant Dean for Technical & Access Services, University Libraries, The Pennsylvania State University, 507 Paterno Library, University Park, PA 16802-1812; Phone: 814-865-0404; Fax: 814-865-3665) <rvb9@psulias.psu.edu>

GRYPE: (submitted anonymously)

Do you have any suggestions for the best way/a good way to turn down a gift collection of books or one item when it's offered to the library for its collections, especially when the donor may have the potential to make a significant cash donation to the institution?

RESPONSE: (submitted by **Lynda Fuller Clendenning**, Head, Acquisitions Division, Indiana University Libraries, and Chair, ALCTS AS Gifts & Exchange Discussion Group):

A library's collection development and gift policies provide the best context for declining the offer of individual items or an entire book collection from a potential donor. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to handle these delicate situations with the utmost tact even when policies are in place. Without having these policies in place, the task of declining a collection is most difficult and the library opens itself to criticism.

Effective communication is the first step in building a relationship with a potential donor. We need to show genuine regard for the donor's book collection, commenting on its scope, the quality of the material,

and how the collection shows the collector's love of books or the subject. In courting a donor, the conversation about a donor's book collection is an opportunity to find out the donor's interests in the library, its programs and the parent institution, even if in the end, the library does not accept the collection.

When declining a gift collection, point to the collection development policy and indicate regret that the collection does not fit the library's collection scope or that the library already holds copies of most of the books. Then suggest donation alternatives for the collection: the public library, another university library, or foreign libraries. A list of the potential institutions for gift collections should be incorporated in the gifts policy.

If the collection is valuable but does not fit any of the libraries' collecting areas, you can explore selling the collection through a dealer and offering the proceeds to the library for a particular program to be worked out with the donor. If you have no alternative to accepting the book collection, make clear to donors that the library reserves the right to determine the final disposition of the gift.

If handled skillfully, declining a collection can lead to a lasting (and lucrative) relationship with the donor. 